

Robert A.  
MOITADICIVY  
SERIO

---

**DRAFFACES** are now become so common, that the most  
despicable scoundrels, & the basest knaves, have sold into  
the hands of the poor, & the slaves of the world, the right of  
life & liberty. If time would have allow'd it, the  
whole crew of these lepers might easily have been digested  
in the bowels of the earth, & probably submitted to  
the same fate.

Permit me to make a few observations on this Dis-  
ease: which I am sorry may impinge it to  
any of your readers. To which I shall only Answer, That  
I have no objection to any thing you say, & that the  
whole of my observations are founded upon those  
of Dr. Johnson, & Dr. Cullen, & that the Administration is so happily  
engaged in the service of their Country.

Dr. Johnson's observations are as follows:—  
The Disease is called by the French, Mal des Malades, for it is to all as p.  
as the Devil is to the Devil. Dr. L. de la Motte, the best of P.  
Physicians, has observed that the Disease is of two kinds, & that  
it is not to be cured by the same means in both. The one kind  
is called Mal des Malades, or the Disease of the sick, &  
the other Mal des Santes, or the Disease of the healthy.

---

A HISTORY OF THE DISEASE OF THE SICK.

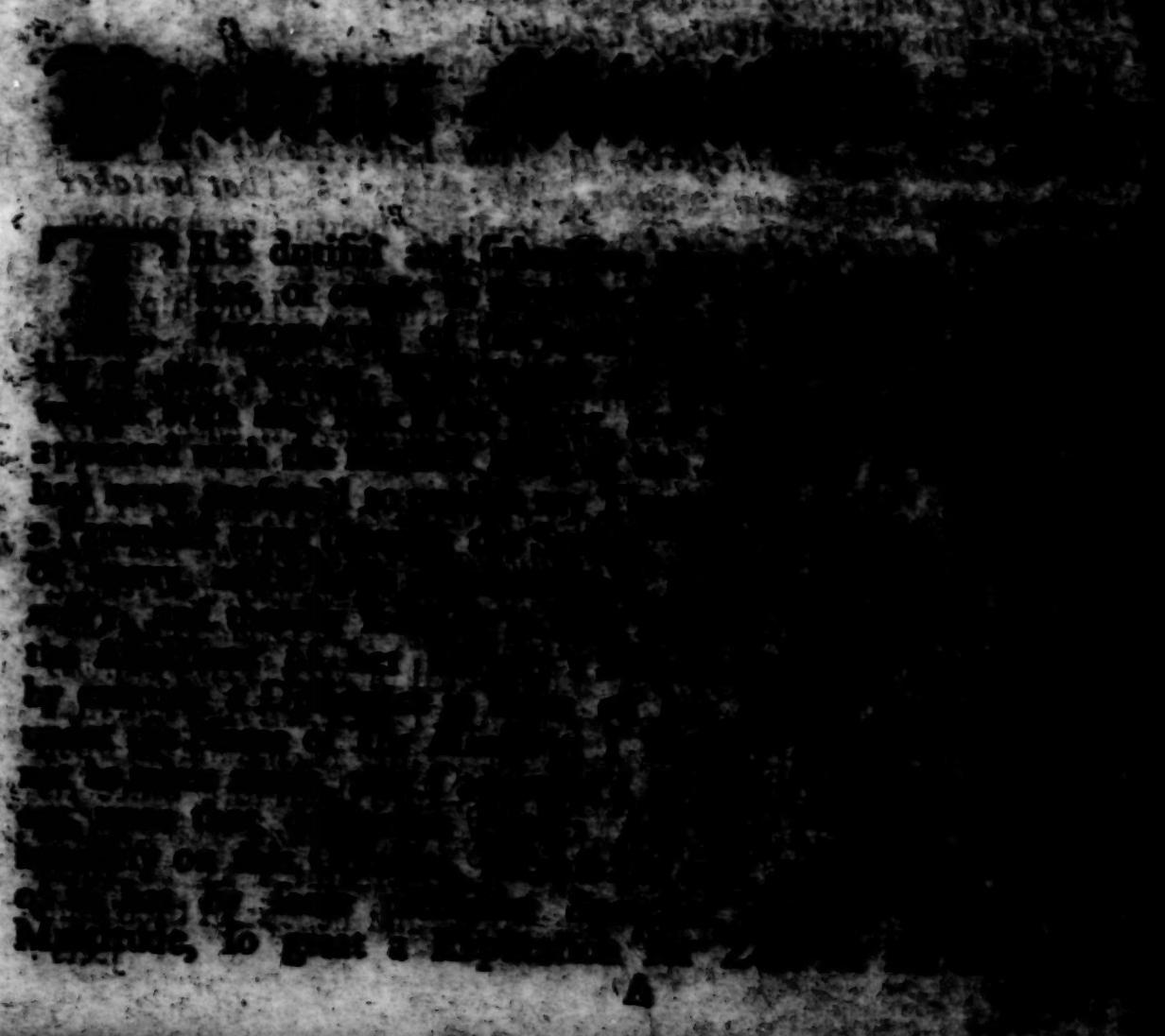
BY ROBERT MORSE,  
PRINTED IN THE YEAR MDCCCLVI.

[ 1 ]

125 was 925. In M. 3. W. 1000. 1000. 1000. 1000.  
1000. 1000. 1000. 1000. 1000. 1000. 1000. 1000.

1000. 1000. 1000. 1000. 1000. 1000. 1000. 1000.  
1000. 1000. 1000. 1000. 1000. 1000. 1000. 1000.

1000. 1000. 1000. 1000. 1000. 1000. 1000. 1000.  
**MODESTY AND DECENCY**  
1000. 1000. 1000. 1000. 1000. 1000. 1000. 1000.



Good, that some of the giddier sort, whose Minds are now ex-  
asperated at the Disappointments of this Campaign, fuck in the  
Venom with unusual extremity; Which if not prevented, may  
have more dangerous Consequences than every body seems to be  
aware of.

The Design of the Speech is very plainly expressed in it: The  
words are plain. That begins where they will, if they do not end with  
the Ministry, in that noble Lord's Opinion, they will be in a worse  
position than before: And elsewhere the Speech affords their  
friends (by a strong sort of Inference) That the Minis-  
try have now lost, and have but the Rest of all Pur-  
pose, and that without a Change of the Ministry, no remedy  
(in their Lordship's Opinion), can be effectual: And his Lordship  
continues, That in our Misfortunes he shan't over as they will,  
and after another, and be foud at bottom, they will certainly  
end with you in Rage and Fury.

He then goes on to say, That he has had a Conference with the Representatives  
of the French Government, and their Ambassador, and  
that he has proposed his own List, and as far as  
possible, to secure the Safety of the King, and Death is unavoidable: He adds, That he takes  
the present State of England, with a flourishing Apology  
for the late misfortune, and which is not  
to be denied, and in common, his Lordship  
continues, That the King is safe, and  
that the Country is commencing, and will be every  
day more and more so, and that the King is safe.

He then goes on to say, That he has proposed an  
Amendment to the Bill, to give the new Ministry  
a full time to correct the Errors of the last, and  
that he has proposed the Deficiency of the last  
Year, in giving the King a full time, and  
that he has proposed to blacken the last Ministers  
as much as possible, and to bring them into disrepute  
So far as he can, and to make them as little  
serviceable to the King, and benefit of their Sub-  
jects.

justify And I am confident that in the next Number of the *Review* he will think fit to make the same Observation about the late Right Honourable Lord Brougham & will perceive my Argument to be well founded.

This noble Lord seems to have been ignorant of the following facts  
 Address of the *Illustrated Society* (of which he was then President)  
 to be a Member of the House of Commons, in which he is now seated,  
 in which the Right Honourable Lord Brougham & Mr. Fox were  
 Presidents and himself Vice-President. — The *Illustrated Society* is the  
 States General of the United Kingdom, & is composed of men  
 zealous for the Glory and Honour of their Country, & for the  
 all over Europe, in the cause of Freedom & Religion, & who  
 give up their Abilities & Fortune to the Cause.

Our Hetnry if set by us would be more  
 Indefinable than ourselfs but we are  
 that some Acknowledgements must be made  
 among us for the opportunity given us by him.

He has given us the opportunity of  
 writing to him & of his giving us  
 some time to consider what  
 to say to him. — He has given us  
 the opportunity of writing to him  
 as a private individual & of giving  
 them the opportunity of reading  
 them.

If he has given us the opportunity  
 of writing to him & of his giving us  
 some time to consider what  
 Method we shall take, he has given us no  
 opportunity of writing to him & of giving him  
 some time to consider what he will do.

To the First: We are to thank him for the  
 opportunity given us of writing to him & of giving him  
 some time to consider what he will do.

As to the First: We are to thank him for the  
 opportunity given us of writing to him & of giving him  
 some time to consider what he will do.

Let me tell you, Gentlemen, that it is not  
 from the Favour of the Government that  
 we give it away — — — and that it is not from the  
 right side. But if the Government does Right, then  
 we give it away.

his Royal Charter, and that General Assembly of State; And I further  
lay claim to the same, by virtue of the Royal Charter  
Received, and by virtue of the general power given to me by the said  
General Assembly.

And I do further declare, that I will be bound by all such  
orders, and by all such acts, as shall be made by the General  
Assembly, or by the Council, or by either of them.

And I do further declare, that I will be bound by all such  
orders, and by all such acts, as shall be made by the General  
Assembly, or by the Council, or by either of them.

And I do further declare, that I will be bound by all such  
orders, and by all such acts, as shall be made by the General  
Assembly, or by the Council, or by either of them.

And I do further declare, that I will be bound by all such  
orders, and by all such acts, as shall be made by the General  
Assembly, or by the Council, or by either of them.

And I do further declare, that I will be bound by all such  
orders, and by all such acts, as shall be made by the General  
Assembly, or by the Council, or by either of them.

And I do further declare, that I will be bound by all such  
orders, and by all such acts, as shall be made by the General  
Assembly, or by the Council, or by either of them.

And I do further declare, that I will be bound by all such  
orders, and by all such acts, as shall be made by the General  
Assembly, or by the Council, or by either of them.

And I do further declare, that I will be bound by all such  
orders, and by all such acts, as shall be made by the General  
Assembly, or by the Council, or by either of them.

And I do further declare, that I will be bound by all such  
orders, and by all such acts, as shall be made by the General  
Assembly, or by the Council, or by either of them.

And I do further declare, that I will be bound by all such  
orders, and by all such acts, as shall be made by the General  
Assembly, or by the Council, or by either of them.

And I do further declare, that I will be bound by all such  
orders, and by all such acts, as shall be made by the General  
Assembly, or by the Council, or by either of them.

And I do further declare, that I will be bound by all such  
orders, and by all such acts, as shall be made by the General  
Assembly, or by the Council, or by either of them.

And I do further declare, that I will be bound by all such  
orders, and by all such acts, as shall be made by the General  
Assembly, or by the Council, or by either of them.

I can't

I can't forbear putting his Lordship in mind, that the best way to have secured to himself the esteem and veneration of that People, for the services done to them in the first Session of the present Parliament, wou'd have been, not to have run Counter to 'em in the second; as 't will plainly appear his Lordship did upon the perusal of the following Paragraph of his Speech.

*The first Article (Monyg. the Articles of the Union) come to the  
Lordships with the present Conference of Ambassadors.*

*I think it's possible you may have some Conjecture concerning  
what I intended to do with these Articles, before they were  
presented to the Lordships.*

*The Throne Approves of their being sent to the Lordships, and I  
say, That Authority which is to be the sole and exclusive Power  
of the Wall, is too great a Power to be given to any one Person, or  
to divide the Union.*

*Every makes me afraid that the Application of this Article  
are ten Antecedents to our Parliament, and that it will be  
if ten times the Application and Address made by the  
Favonite, as to the Person of the Successor to the late King, and  
Sicca Idolatry.*

I shall not here insist upon a mere Trifle, which is the  
Favoritism and Coercive Authority. If you please to consider

he says nothing to the persons, and if he means to speak to the Persons, he must be allowed to Dream that the Authority of the Commonwealth  
will be given by virtue of an Act of Parliament.

With regard to the Persons, he may be allowed to Dream that the two Kingdoms will be annexed to each other, whence it follows, that the Authority of the Commonwealth  
cannot now interfere with that of England.

no doubt there is a chance of a Bill of Attainder being  
appropriated to the Persons, but then we must be allowed to Dream

that the Queen of Scotland will be concerned in the same  
Shall then the Queen of Scotland be concerned in the same

receiv'd that very Sorrowfull & willing thanks of a  
ment, for her pices and her malignant enemies,  
Sister Kingdoms as happy in each other as both are in their present

Princely Mother; be by a Member of the Superior House of that very Parliament, compared to the odious and infernal Cruelty of the Romish Idolators! Or after the Conclusion of such an Union, shall we be afresh disturbed with Imaginary Fears and Jealousies, as before we were told amazing Stories of the Tops of Nebuchadnezzar's Image, to introduce a groundless Apprehension of the necessity of a Standing Force, to maintain the Stipulations of the Union; which thanks to God, there has not hitherto been any Occasion for, tho' before the Union his Lordship expressed himself to be in the greatest Apprehensions imaginable about the real or pretended Conspiracies and Disturbances in Scotland; alledging within, a greater dread of care for the Good Old English Constitution, and especially for the English Peopage, which his Lordship did then fancy to be in Danger, by the Sixteen Scotch Noblemen, to be by the Articles of Union admitted into the House of Lords: But notwithstanding by the way, his Lordship did pass in that Speech, a very sufficient Compliment, by naming so apprehensive that he might be inclined to make any Invasion upon the English Constitution.

The Religious and Laws of the Respective Nations are provided for by the very Conditions of the Union; which if duly observ'd may perhaps prove the best Security of both: And whatever this Noble Lord may fancy of the North British Members, I am apt to believe that if some future Prince shou'd pretend to make any Injunction upon the Privileges and Immunities of the Subject, the Scotch Parliament would be as refractory at their Neighbours.

But about Ministers, one wou'd wonder to see in that Speech from such a man such an Admonition given to Ministers the Scotch Church, to be always ready to part with the Episcopacy, and to have no Ministry in Scotland, which they never had any thing to do with. Last Reign, a certain Lord was lookt upon as a violent Dissenter, and last Session he was Orator and Champion for the Bishopps: In the first Session of this Parliament he was for Maitland in the Scotch Cause, and last Session for pulling out the Scotch Men... 'Tis well his Lordship himself has told us, that he can conform Occasionally; for else a Body might have thought him a perpetual Non Conformist.

Well, but in the next place we are told, as a farther Bill  
upon the North British Lords &c: That the First, Fourth, and  
Last Articles of the Union have been broken; and that after the  
honest Trader thro' a thousand Difficulties and Dangers, has  
brought home some small Effects, he is fallen upon and oppressed,  
by unjust and vexatious Prosecutions.

And here no doubt his Lordship hints at the business of the  
Scotch Wines and Brandies; in which if that Nation has been  
any way aggrieved, no doubt they have a Right to apply for a  
proper Remedy and Satisfaction. They say that the Goods were  
really theirs, and that being brought within this lawful realm, and  
made Scotch Goods, before the Commencement of the Union, they  
did on the first of May, actually become British Goods, and con-  
sequently were not liable to any new Customs here: In which they  
are certainly in the Right, if it be true that the Effects were  
really Scotch and legally entered there. But say Lord T——  
being informed that it was a mere Trifle to obstruct them, and  
Vintners here, not only to import a Provincial Wine from  
an Enemy's Country; but even to defraud her Majestie of her  
Customs, at a time when the Revenue has no need of it, and the  
paired, he thought fit to cause the Wines to be seized, & called the  
Owners shou'd give Security to try the Cause with the Queen at  
Law.

The Case being thus, with all due respect to the Government of  
North Britain; I think it does not deserve so severe a Punishment as  
his Lordship wou'd inflict on it. Nor is there any thing very  
much of the same Nature with this, to justify it. It is however  
that Act of the Lord T——. What did the Spanish  
Merchants had found out much such an Article, by sending great Quantities  
King of his Custom, by sending great Quantities of  
to St. Sebastian's and Leghorn, and other places in Spain and Italy,  
where being drawn off into Casks of their Country, they were  
imported higher under the Nation of Spain, and sold for  
Wines: But the Parliament being informed of this Circumstance,  
speedy stop was put to that Abuse.

It has seldom been the Crime of our London Commissioners of  
the Treasury, to be over diligent, and vigilant in the performance  
of their Duty. "Tis a very bad Justice for a Man in so great a  
Place

Place to please every Body; and 'tis ten to one, if the Wines had never been seiz'd or meddled with; but the Malescontents would have cried out, *Bribery.*

The noble Lord in whose hands the Administration of the Revenue is now lodg'd, has long been look'd upon as the fittest in the Nation for that Post. He's a parcimonious Man and such as one we want. Nor can it be denied by his greatest Enemies, that he has put the Exchequer upon such a foot as it never was known to be upon before. His Lordship no doubt knows his Duty very well and has ever been believ'd a good judg. of his own Interest. If any thing is lawfully allow'd against him either about the Affairs of the Wines or that of ~~some~~, His Lordship must make his Legal Defence; But let that matter go which way it will; if this Lord cou'd attain his aim, which plainly seems to be the Displacing the Lord T. — (amongst the rest of the Ministry) his Lordship would do well, first to let the Nation know where they may have err'd of a better. But the Earl of G. — is not the only Person that ~~him~~ is pointed at; Our Orator takes the Ministry by whole sides; and will not be satisfied with any thing less than an Universal Change; But yet he still leaves some particular mark of difference for those that are more especially aim'd at.

His Lordship tells us, *That the face of our Affairs is visibly chang'd in one years time, and the Temper of the Nation so, (comes) and this Lordship's had been chang'd amongst the rest.)*

The Change that such an Alteration shou'd happen in so small a time, in a Nation, shou'd during almost the whole Course of the last year, and you were much inferior to any that have happen'd since, and which you were suppos'd with a great deal of Conlancy and Recklessness; — Before I am that Widows and Orphans were about as plentiful as now, and no such Outcry made of it by this noble Peer; but there's nothing without a Reason.

And now the dismal Story must end with the frightfull Vocables of *Reformation and Indignation*, against the (Ministry) Authors of these Misfortunes; — *Sic semper Impendo!* the Ministry must be responsible for the Act of God or the Enemy! Where is the Man at this Rate, that will be a Minister!

Well: This is not all; The old Eye sore, must have a share it seems in all the Speeches. And we are told, *That the Fantes* (a new

new fashion'd Wood) that have lately flew abroad, no Body knows  
from whence, and the Papers which have been cried about great  
are all marks of the French Government; the Name is supposed by  
him to belong to him.

With every hope to New-York  
and the other cities. The following  
will give the time of arrival of  
the party well known when to expect  
the Allies and with General Scott  
Rinaldo could be expected  
to come in the course of  
the next few days. I will  
endeavor to put him in  
New-York as soon as  
possible.

Contra Iudicium  
reliquitur. Cuius  
propositio. Cuius  
admodum. Cuius  
admodum.

in der  
Gesell

in the Administration, and their Families, have ever been the  
Nation's Benefactors.

[10] Many Ministers through the Instrumentality of their  
Religious Friends, are more zealous for the publick Good  
than any other class of Men. Little do they know how  
sober and upright a man of a popular Sect he is, who  
wishes to see the Reformation of the Church of England.

[11] The Clergy of the Church of England are a very  
zealous set of Men, and are more zealous than any  
other class of Men.

[12] The Clergy of the Church of England are a very  
zealous set of Men, and are more zealous than any  
other class of Men.

[13] The Clergy of the Church of England are a very  
zealous set of Men, and are more zealous than any  
other class of Men.

[14] The Clergy of the Church of England are a very  
zealous set of Men, and are more zealous than any  
other class of Men.

[15] The Clergy of the Church of England are a very  
zealous set of Men, and are more zealous than any  
other class of Men.

[16] The Clergy of the Church of England are a very  
zealous set of Men, and are more zealous than any  
other class of Men.

[17] The Clergy of the Church of England are a very  
zealous set of Men, and are more zealous than any  
other class of Men.

[18] The Clergy of the Church of England are a very  
zealous set of Men, and are more zealous than any  
other class of Men.

[19] The Clergy of the Church of England are a very  
zealous set of Men, and are more zealous than any  
other class of Men.

[20] The Clergy of the Church of England are a very  
zealous set of Men, and are more zealous than any  
other class of Men.

[21] The Clergy of the Church of England are a very  
zealous set of Men, and are more zealous than any  
other class of Men.

[22] The Clergy of the Church of England are a very  
zealous set of Men, and are more zealous than any  
other class of Men.

[23] The Clergy of the Church of England are a very  
zealous set of Men, and are more zealous than any  
other class of Men.

[24] The Clergy of the Church of England are a very  
zealous set of Men, and are more zealous than any  
other class of Men.



Union to be established in North I doubt, whether it could be  
Longer than he said to continue of them, than we will have  
the North & South United, though it will be of a temporary nature  
so long as we are to dislodge the bulk of the Southern Confederacy  
he is to make the following will be set aside and to remain silent

King Charles the First, King of England, Scotland, and Ireland, by the Grace of God, etc.

Commodities selected this Noble Peer's Land—Derry Green.

